

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. 1737.

110. 694.



THE Craftsman of the 3d of this Month, has given us a Sort of a Dissertation On the Difficulties and Discouragements which, he complains, attend the Study of Politicks, in the Way of Private Judgment: The Substance of which, I think, amounts to no more than this, That

Writers who take upon them to show the Weakness or Iniquity of any Publick Measures, which, he adds, cannot be done without reflecting in some Manner upon the Authors of them, not only forfeit all Pretensions to Honour and Preferment, but often subject themselves to great Angers and Hardships, and must expect to run the Gauntlet thro' all the modern Forms of the Law, if they are to be guilty of the least Slip, or Inadvertency of Expression, which it is not in the Power of human Nature to avoid; and not only so, but even the Errors of the Press may be explained and aggravated, by Court Writers and Court Lawyers, into a most enormous Offence: as if it should happen, that they guard themselves so all in these Points, as to give their Enemies no Handle against them, in the first and plain Import of their Words, says he, they may be tortured into different Meanings, by the Help of Innuendoes, forced Constructions and Applications, to which all Writings are subject, and arbitrarily fixed upon them as their own; and that such Writers run thro' all these Difficulties and Discouragements, without any other Support than the Testimony of a good Conscience, and a Heart pure from any vicious Ambition: That, in short, they are like the Forlorn Hope of an Army, who run the utmost Hazard of being sacrificed to the Good of their Country. And afterwards he says, that whatever Usage Authors and Publishers, who are expected to understand what they write and publish, may be thought to deserve; yet he thinks it a little unreasonable, that the common Labourers of the Press, who get a hard Livelihood by the Sweat of their Brows, without any other View, should be liable to the same strict Inquisitions, Expenses, and Penalties.

For my own Part, I wish all the Success and Encouragement imaginable to the Study of Politicks, for I am a Sort of a Politician myself; and heartily condole with Mr. D'Anvers, for the Hardships and Difficulties that the Professors of this noble and useful Science lie under, in their virtuous Endeavours to reform Laws and Governments, and to make Magistrates and Men in Power honest. It is, without doubt, a hard and dangerous Task which they have undertaken; and therefore I am sincerely glad to find that Mr. D'Anvers is so well supported by the Testimony of a good Conscience, and a Heart pure from any vicious Ambition; for I am afraid he is likely to have nothing else to support him: For, as he very wisely observes, it is not reasonable to expect, that by Administration will bestow Favours or Promotions upon those who not only censure the Publick Measures, but reflect upon the Authors of them; so at the same Time such Writers are doing nothing in the World else, but what they think their Duty to their Country. He very aptly, therefore, compares himself and his Brethren to the Enfants Perdus, or the Forlorn Hope of an Army; for they certainly are, in the strictest Meaning of the Expression, the Enfants Perdus, or Forlorn Hope, of the State.

I MUST own, therefore, that I am extremely concerned at the Rigour and Severity of our Laws, against those generous Spirits, who are so willing to sacrifice themselves for the Good of their Country; and could wish, that if there is not Virtue enough in the Age to get those Laws absolutely abolished, that they could be modelled and restrained in such a Manner, that whenever such Writers as Mr. D'Anvers are disposed, for the Publick Good, to strike a bold Stroke at the King — or the Government, the Patriot Lawyers might always find a Hole for them to creep out at; and that proper Allowances should be made by Courts of Justice for little Slips of the Pen, and Inadvertencies of Expression, which, as Mr. D'Anvers says, are to be look'd upon as the Infirmities of human Nature; and which, as it is in no Man's Power to avoid, so it is the highest Degree of Injustice to make any Man accountable for.

BUT I am afraid, till such a happy Reformation

can be brought to pass, the Difficulties and Discouragements which always have attended the Study of Politicks in the Way of Private Judgment, will still remain; and that any Private Person, let his Motive be what it will, who takes upon himself to arraign the Publick Measures, or reflect upon the Authors of them, will, by the Laws of his Country, be deemed a Libeller, tho' he may possibly imagine, he is doing his Duty all the while as a Patriot. For, notwithstanding the Liberty of the Press, I doubt, as the Laws stand at present, no Man has a Right, in Pamphlets or Journals, to censure the Conduct, or reflect upon the Persons of those, to whom His Majesty has thought fit to trust the Administration of Affairs; for they are accountable only to His Majesty and the Parliament, for any Weakness or Iniquity that may be discovered in their Measures: And, therefore, if any Man will take upon him the Exercise of a Function which does not at all belong to him, he has no Ground to complain, if now and then he finds himself attacked in his Turn, with such Weapons as the Masters may lawfully use against him; for it is not to be supposed, that either the Dignity of their Character, or their other necessary Avocations, will permit them to encounter him at his own: Tho', nevertheless, I must own, it is something hard, to take the Advantage of the Law against a Man for such Things, which it is not in the Power of Human Nature to avoid.

BUT tho' I would have all imaginable Indulgence shewn to the Frailties of Mr. D'Anvers, yet Justice ought to be done to the Laws and Magistracy of the Kingdom too; and therefore Mr. D'Anvers would have done well to have produced some Instance, where a mere Slip, or Inadvertency of Expression, or Error of the Press, has been explained and aggravated into a most enormous Offence. For as nothing certainly can be a greater Reproach to the Laws and Magistracy of the Kingdom, if there is such an Instance, so nothing certainly can be a grosser Calumny upon them, if there is not.

BUT Mr. D'Anvers does not stop here: He says, That if a Writer should guard himself so well in these Points, as to give his Enemies no Handle against him, in the first and plain Import of his Words; they may be tortured into different Meanings, by the Help of Innuendoes, forced Constructions and Applications, to which all Writings are subject, and arbitrarily fixed upon him as his own.

I BELIEVE every one who reads this Paragraph, will be surprized to find the Person who writ it complaining of the Difficulties and Discouragements that attend the Study of Politicks, or of running the Gauntlet thro' all the modern Forms of Law, for exposing the Abuses of Power.

FOR if a Writer may openly and publicly charge those who have the Administration of the Laws, with torturing his Words into different Meanings, when they can have no Advantage of him in the first and plain Import of them, and arbitrarily fixing such different Meanings upon him as his own; it is hardly possible there can be any Colour to complain of the rigorous Execution of the Laws against those that write in Opposition to the Government; or, if Mr. D'Anvers will, those that attend the Study of Politicks in the Way of Private Judgment; for if this is not Liberty of Writing, I know not what can be called so.

BUT what does he mean by torturing of Words into different Meanings, by the Help of Innuendoes, forced Constructions and Applications? When was any such Thing done? Never in this Reign, I will be bold to say. Has he, in particular, ever suffered by the Help of Innuendoes, forced Constructions and Applications? Can he fairly and honestly say, that his Words have ever been tortured into different Meanings, and that such Meanings have been arbitrarily fixed upon him as his own? If a Man is prosecuted for writing a Libel, the Laws by which he is to be try'd, are the ancient, known Laws of his Country; not made for that particular Purpose, but long since established, and applied to all Cases of the same Nature: But by Mr. D'Anvers's Manner of Writing any Man would think, that these Laws were mere Innovations, and Invasions upon the Constitution, and contrived on Purpose by the Masters, to make him a Sacrifice to their Resentments.

BUT whatever Authors and Publishers may be thought to deserve, yet he thinks it unreasonable, that the common Labourers of the Press should be subject to such Usage, who have no other View but to get an hard Livelihood by the Sweat of their Brows.

IF the common Labourers of the Press are concern'd in the ushering of Libels into the World, the Law shews no more Favour to them than it does to the Authors and Publishers. Ignorance of the Law will not excuse any one from the Penalty of it, for every one is bound at his Peril to take notice what the Law is. This is a Maxim founded upon very good and wise Reasons; for if Ignorance of the Laws were allowed to be an Excuse, Who would not plead it? And then who could be convicted of any Crime? But however, I believe it rarely happens, that the common Labourers of the Press are ever prosecuted, and therefore there was little Occasion for those pathetic Complaints which Mr. D'Anvers makes upon this Head. They may, perhaps, be taken up and examined, as it is very fit they should be upon Information of a Libel: For if they are no Judges of the Writing, they may be acquainted with the Author; and the only Way that I know of for them to exculpate themselves, is to discover him. But I make no Question, but two or three such Examinations are, generally, all the Inquisitions, Expenses, and Penalties, they are made liable to.

MR. D'Anvers after this, proceeds to take notice of his own Case, which he says has been very grossly misrepresented in the Gazetteer of August the 18th, tho' that Paper did not pretend to represent his Case at all; but only to reason upon his own Manner of representing it.

He seems to insinuate as if great Hardships and Injustice had been done him by somebody, and yet even according to his own Account of the Matter, and the Reader may be sure that does not want fir heightening and aggravating, it does not appear that any thing was done but what was strictly Legal, and what always is done in Cases of the like Kind.

BUT it seems the Gazetteer had said, that if any Injury had been done him, or the Proceedings against him were not warrantable by the Laws of the Land, the Law was open, and he might take his Remedy against those who had exercised an undue Authority, and exceeded the Bounds of their Commission, and had likewise asked him, if the Law would not redress him, if that were the Case? and if the Courts of Justice were shut only to him? To which he makes answer, — No, Mr. Mumble Case, who says they are? But are there no Difficulties, or Disadvantages, d'ye think, against a private Man in such a Prosecution? If I thought myself injured, or aggrieved by a Messenger or a common Justice of Peace, and could be sure of this being left to stand upon their own Legs; I might be tempted perhaps to seek my Remedy against them at Law; but a Man had much better sue a Beggar, than those who are known to be supported by long Purges, as well as long Hands; for in the former Case, he can only lose his Right, and be at some little Expence; but in the latter, the Remedy, if he obtains it, may prove infinitely worse than the Disease.

TO all which Mr. Mumble Case replies, That he does not think that there are any Difficulties and Disadvantages at all against a private Man in such a Prosecution as this; but that if he has Right of his Side, he will have the same Justice against the longest Purges and the longest Hands, as against a Messenger or common Justice of Peace, when left to stand upon their own Legs; that every Body who knows any thing of the Course of Business, and the common Forms of Proceeding in our Courts of Justice, knows this to be true; that in such a Case as this, the Richer and Greater a Man is, the better it is to sue him, because in all likelihood the larger Damages will be recovered, and he will be the more able to pay them: That when Mr. D'Anvers says, a Man had better sue a Beggar, than one that is well supported with Money and Friends, he does not know what he is talking about; but when he asserts farther, that the Remedy, when obtained, is infinitely worse than the Disease, he talks downright Nonsense.

THE Gazetteer having likewise said, that the Persons who were taken up, on Account of the Libel printed in that Paper, would have been discharged sooner, if they had given Bail sooner; and therefore that



that there could be no Grounds for his Complaint of their being kept in Custody an *unusual Time*, because if it was possible to suppose, that any one could have been weak enough to have attempted such a Thing, they might have brought their *Habeas Corpus*, and have been immediately discharged.

I say, the *Gazetteer* having in this Manner shewn the Folly and Absurdity of the Clamour that the *Craftsman* endeavour'd to raise upon this Head, Mr. D'Anvers is pleased to say, that *He wishes this Learned Gentleman would be pleased to inform us where to apply for an Habeas Corpus, when the Courts of Westminster Hall are shut, as they always are in Vacation Time, and none of the Judges are in Town; which, adds he, may be properly enough called a sort of Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.*

INDEED, Mr. D'Anvers, if your Politicks are of a Piece with your Law, I don't wonder that you should meet with Difficulties and Discouragements, in the Study of them. For what Countenance or Encouragement could such a Politician expect? But it is no new thing for such pretty Gentlemen as this Writer seems to be, to give themselves Airs of Importance, and to write in a pert, pragmatical, positive Style, of every thing that falls in their Way, without knowing any more themselves of that which they pretend to instruct others in, than the Devil does that attends the Priest. If Mr. D'Anvers had ever looked into this Matter, before he had pretended to write about it, he would not want to be informed where to apply for a *Habeas Corpus*, even tho' it was in Vacation Time, and none of the Judges were in Town; for the Statute of Charles the Second, which gives the *Habeas Corpus*, foreseeing that such an Inconvenience might happen, expressly provides against it; and therefore the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, has a concurrent Power with the rest of the Judges to grant a *Habeas Corpus*, and is absolutely required and commanded by the same Act so to do, and is subject to the same Penalty and Forfeiture in case of Refusal.

No w every one knows, that a Chancellor or Keeper of the Seals is always to be apply'd to; how is then Vacation Time, or Absence of the Judges, to be called a sort of Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*? There are many more Absurdities in this *Craftsman*, which I am obliged to omit taking notice of for want of Room, having already spun this Paper beyond its usual Length; but if Mr. D'Anvers would take my Advice and read more and write less, and know something himself before he pretends to teach others, he would save me a great deal of that kind of Trouble.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, Sept. 3. N.S. On the 27th ult. arrived the Britannia, Kell y, from London: On the 28th, the Diligence, Brownell, from Carthage; the Catherine, Malan, from Lisbon for Genoa; the St. Joseph, Paul, from Carthage; the Tagus, Hikes, from Gibraltar: On the 29th, the St. George, Peyton, from Carthage; the Silura, Long, from Hull; the Princess Amelia, Preshaw, from Portsmouth; the Phoenix, Buckley, from Leghorn; the Torbay, Trewen, from Philadelphia; the Robert and Mary, Cooper, from Dunkirk; the George and Catherine, St. Leger, from Waterford: On the 30th, the Speedwell, West, from Middleburg; the Content, Cornish, from Philadelphia: On the 31st, the Mary, Magrah, from Gibraltar; the Providence, Dennis, from Dugurvan; the Sea Nymph, Staples, from Ayamonte; the Molly, Lamport, from Lisbon. On the 28th, sailed the John, Frazer, for the Levant; On the 29th, the Mary, Sawbridge, for Malaga; On the 30th, the Betty and Molly, Moles, for Seville; On the 31st the Molly, Caple, for the Levant; the Happy, Powell, for Malaga; the Drummore, Sheriffe, for the North; the Mermaid, Kille, for the Levant.

Leghorn, Sept. 9. N.S. On the 3d Instant arrived the Elizabeth and Mary, Beavis, from Nantz; the Dawson, Duff, from Chester: On the 4th, the Satisfaction, Dunbar, from Tunis. On the 28th ult. sailed the John and Sarah, Kendrick, for Sallee: On the 29th, the Daniel and Richard, Hooper, for Smyrna; the Mary, Boy, for Alexandria: On the 2d Instant, the Tucany, Martin; and the Success, Johnson, for Sicily.

Lisbon, Sept. 6. N.S. The Queen of Portugal, King; and the King of Portugal, Hughes, from London.

HOME PORTS.

Launceston, Sept. 11. The Industry, Richardson, is arrived here from Barbados.

Liverpool, Sept. 11. Arrived the Windsor, Chaffers,

Plymouth, Sept. 11. Arrived the Radburn, Newdigate, from St. Christopher's.

Dartmouth, Sept. 11. Yesterday came in here the Dickey, Bowen, of Bideford from Plymouth for Diep; and this Day the Elizabeth and Margaret, Chambers, of and for London from St. Christopher's; the Prince William, Chalie, of and from Plymouth for Diep; the Endeavour, Hartley, of London from Alicante for the Downs for Orders; the John and Martha, Calkin, of and for London from Liverpool, with some Coasters bound Eastward; the Wind at S. S. E. Just now came in the John and Mary Sloop, S. lvey, of and from Penzance for Middleburg.

Bristol, Sept. 12. This Morning arrived here the Barbados Merchant, Corrin, from Barbados.

Pool, Sept. 12. Just now came in here the Louisa, Tonniell, from Christianland in Norway.

Isle of Wight, Sept. 12. The Crown, Clemens, is arrived off of our Island from Jamaica for London.

Deer, Sept. 13. Arrived off of our Port the Don Francisco, Salter, from Lisbon for London.

Deal, Sept. 13. Wind S. W. Remain the John and Mary, Vos, from Hamburg for Cadiz; the Nassau, Buskin; the Burton, Paterfon; the Samuel and Elizabeth, Mathews, for Lisbon; the Constant Patty, Burden, for Lisbon; the Nassau, Walker, for Guiney; the Mary, Lawrence, for Barcelona; the Leghorn Galley, Werry, for Leghorn; the Susannah, Carey, for New England. Arrived the Elizabeth, Hunjer, from Lamatta; the Three Sisters Yeomans, from St. Remo; the Roman Emperor, Barker, from Port Mahon; the Lambert, Cumby, from Oporto; the Recovery, Laws, from Jamaica; the Marmaduke, Bowman, from Lisbon; the Unicorn, Pilkinhorn, from Falmouth; the Jenner, Crookenden, from Barbados; and the Levant, Glyde, from Gallipoly and Cadiz.

Gravesend, Sept. 12. Passed by the Arabian, Pullam, from Hamburg; and the Robert and Hester, King, from Norway.

Gravesend, Sept. 13. Passed by the Buck, Wilkinson, from Riga; the Two Brothers, Boucaut, from Guernsey; and the Nancy, Forster, from North Bergen.

Gravesend, Sept. 14. Passed by here the Amity's Increase, Martin, from Petersburg; the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, from Dublin; the Levant, Glyde, from Gallipoly and Cadiz; the Molly, Caruthers, from Carolina.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a French Mail, with Letters of the 24th ult. O. S. from Genoa, which import, that the Corsican Rebels are willing to reter their Differences with the Republick to the King of France, on condition that they may keep their Arms, and that a French Garrison be put in some Part of the Island, to enforce the Observation of what France shall decide.

The Lieutenant General of the Police at Paris has published an Order against the assembling of all unauthorized Societies, and laid a Fine upon the Master of an Ordinary, for suffering a Lodge of Free Masons to be held at his House.

According to Letters from Vienna, the News of the Action near Bender is confirmed from so many Places, that there can be no doubt of it. They add, that Victory was wavering for the two first Days; but on the 3d, the Prince of Hesse Homburg made such a Gap in the Turks Army with 6000 Men, and attack'd them so furiously, both in Flank and Rear, as put them into Disorder.

Last Wednesday Caldwell the Soldier, that robb'd and murder'd the Glasgow Post Boy, was executed at Edinburg, pursuant to his Sentence; but to the very last he deny'd the Crime for which he suffered.

Yesterday arrived here from Port Mahon several superannuated Invalids, belonging to Brigadier Hargrove's Regiment, in order to be admitted into the Pension of Chelsea College.

Yesterday their Majesties, the Duke, and Princesses Amelia and Caroline, attended by several Persons of Distinction, took the Diversion of Stag Hunting, which afforded a fine Chace; and it being Holy Cross Day, Ralph Jennison, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Northumberland, Master of his Majesty's Buck Hounds (according to Custom) held the Purse in order to receive the Contribution or Bounty Money from their Majesties, the Nobility, &c. for the King's Huntsman, which we hear is very Considerable.

Yesterday the Commissioners of the Lottery met at Westminster, pursuant to their last Adjournment, and appointed the several Women who are to stich the Tickets in the said Lottery.

The same Day was held an Adjournment Sessions at Guildhall, when the several Prisoners in the two Cometers and Ludgate, who had given due Notice

in the Gazette, were discharged pursuant to the Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

And this Day they will begin to discharge the Prisoners belonging to the Fleet.

Last Thursday Brigadier General Scott kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by Lieutenant General Sutton, deceased.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant George Slingsby to be a Captain in the Regiment of Horse commanded by Lieutenant General Evans.

And to appoint Lieut. George Smith to be a Lieutenant in the Scots Royal Regiment of Dragoons commanded by General Campbell.

A new Plan is preparing, in order to be presented to His Majesty, for the Enlargement of Kensington Gardens, and Inclosing the Serpentine River, to the Pleasure of the Royal Family.

And a little Vessel will be built for the said King for the Exercise and Diversion of his Royal Highness the Duke, &c.

Yesterday a large Engine was erected under the middle Arch of the new Bridge, which is to receive all the waste Water from the Serpentine River, and throw the same up in Pipes into Kensington Gardens, where it is to play after the same Manner as at Versailles, &c.

Yesterday Joseph Partridge was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for burglariously breaking open the House of Mr. Walter Watley, and feloniously stealing from thence two Guineas in Gold and some Silver, Part of which was found upon him, and confessed to be Part of that Robbery.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge	03 31	01 01

Bank Stock 146. India 178 1-half. South Sea 102 1-half. Old Annuity 112 1-4th. New 111 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106 1-4th to 3-4ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 113 3-4ths to 1-4th. 5 per Cent. ditto 103. Royal Assurance 104 1-half. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. African 16 1-2. New India Bonds 61. 18 s. Prem. Old ditto 16 1-2. Prem. South Sea ditto 51. 1 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 15 s. Premium. English Copper 21. 12 s. Welch 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Order 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 123 1-half. Lottery Tickets 101. 9 s. 6 d. Stamp ditto 41. 10 s.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 13, 1751.

THE Governors of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy intending to distribute some Relief to the Widows of Husbands died before the 30th of August 1751, and whose Circumstances come within the Rules of the Establishment These are to give Notice, That Copies of the said Rules are lodged with the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford and Woolwich, and Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale, who they may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose: But such Widows who at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And they are desired to bring or send their Certificates or Affidavits to the said Office before the 5th Day of November next.

The only infallible and speedy Cure for the most confirmed LEPROSY, either of the Moist or Dry Kind. That has been sold for several Years by Mr. Parry, in White-Fryars, Fleet-street, with much, and happy Benefit to the Publick; but, since his Decease, is sold now only by Mr. Read, for 5 s. a Pot, with Directions, as his Son White-Fryars.

N.B. You turn unjust by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-street, who is the great Corner House in White-Fryars; James Read's great Letter, is wrote over his Door.

AND for all Leprous and other skin Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only true and easy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleasant Elixuary, which, after all the usual Methods and Medicines even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates these detestable Maladies, tho' of many Years standing. So as never to return again, accomplishing that in a few Days, which by other Means can possibly perform in many Months, and with the greatest Safety in the World, and without any confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundred Common Itches, and other slight Foulnesses of the Skin, completely cures almost in an Instant, without Trouble, and for the worst Scabiness, and most grievous Leprosy, may certainly be depended upon as absolutely infallible, the Patients themselves in three Days Time will witness the find.

N.B. This noble Specifick Elixuary may be taken with equal Success in extreme Weather, hot or cold, by following the printed Directions given with the Medicine.